हानिकारक प्रभाव को ध्यान में रखते हुए इसका कोई प्रतिस्थापन ढूंढने का सुझाव दिया गया था; और

(ख) यदि हां तो सरकार इस संबंध में क्या कार्रवाई कर रही है ?

स्वास्थ्य विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (श्री योगेन्द्र मकवाणा) : (क) और (ख) जी हां, । वैसे निर्धारित मानकों के अनुरूप वनस्पति स्वास्थ्य के लिए हानिकारक नहीं है ।

Banning of dangerous drugs

2548. SHRI L. GANESAN:
SHRI V. GOPALSAMY:

Willthe MinLter of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) how many dangerous and harmful drugs have so far been banned in India by the Controller of Drugs;

(b) whether oxyphenbutazone and phanylbutazone have been banned;

(c) if not, the reasons therefore; an J

(d) what steps are being taken to en force the ban strictly?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) 25 dangerous and harmful drugs have been banned so far.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) The Drugs Oxyphenbutazone and Phenylbutazone which are recommended for use in the treatment of ansylosing spondylitis and gouty arthritis, have not been banned in the country. The question of withdrawal/restriction on the use of preparations containing Oxyphenbutazone and Phenylbutazone in the country was examined by the Drugs Contrpller (India) in consultation with the Indian Council of Medical Research, Indian Rheumatology Association and the Indian Medical Association. All these bodies were of the opinion that the drugs Oxyphenbutazone and Phenylbutazone' are useful drugs and there is no case for total withdrawal of these drugs from the market. However, the use of these drugs have been restricted for the treatment of ankylosing spondylitic and gouty arthritis only. Manufacturers of these drugs have been directed, through their Associations and the State Drug Control Authorities, to incorporate precautions and contraindications in the package inserts and in the promotional literature on these drugs.

(d) The State Drugs Controllers who are the enforcement authorities take necessary action to enforce the ban orders prohibiting the' manufacture and sale of drugs. In some cases writ petitions have been filed by certain drug manufacturers in respect of their products. The High Courts have in some cases granted stay and these products continue to be marketed.

Term »! membership in Executive Council, Academic Council and the Court of the Delhi University

2549. SHRI L. GANESAN:
SHRI V. GOPALSAMY:

Will the Minister of EDUCTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have taken a decision to restrict the number of terms of membership in the Executive Council/ Academic Council/Court of the Delhi University to its faculty members;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor;

(d) whether such restrictions will be applicable to non-faculty members; if not, the reasons therefor; and

(e) whether such restrictions are also applicable to other Central Universities; if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION (SHRI K. C. PANT): (a) and (b) No, Sir. However, the University of Delhi had amended the Statutes concerning the composition of the Executive Council and the Academic Council in January, 1985 to restrict the membership of the elected

members to represent the Court and the teachers on the Executive Council, and the elected representatives of teachers on the Academic Council, to two terms. These amendments were approved by the Visitor of the University in June, 1985.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) Yes, Sir. According to the Statutes of the University, the Executive Council consists of, among others, four persons, none of whom shall be an employee of the University, or of a College, elected by the Court from amongst its members. The restriction of two term's applies to these members also.

(e) The composition of various authorities of the Central Universities is prescribed by the Statutes of each University. There are variations in these provisions in the Statutes of different Universities. As these statutes can be amended only by the Universities themselves, the question of the Government applying any provision made by one Central University to other Central Universities does not aries.

Study about the possibility of paralleling various regional and State systems for smooth exchange of power

2550. SHRI M. BASAVARAJU: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government had sometime back undertaken a study about the possibility of paralleling various regional and State systems for smooth exchange of power amongst them;

(b) if so, what are the details thereof; and

(c) if not, by when such a study is likely to be undertaken?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER (SHRI ARUN NEHRU): (a) Studies of parel-leling the various State systems are carried out from time to time and this is a continuing process.

(b) Based on the studies and with the objective of forming regional grids to enable a smooth exchange of power, the country has been divided into five regions. The constituent power systems of the Northern, Western and North Eastern Regions are operating in parallel. In the Southern and Eastern Regions, all the systems are not operating in parallel.

(c) Doe's not arise:

बाढ़ों के एक साथ आने और नदियों द्वारा मिट्टी के कटाव को रोकने के लिए कदम

2551. **श्री जगदम्बी प्रसाद यादव :** क्या **सिंचाई और विद्युत** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने देश में एक साथ नदियों में बाढ़ आने तथा नदियों द्वारा मिटटी के कटाव को रोकने के संबंध में कोई मूल्यांकन किया है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो जिन नदियों में बाढ़ आ सकती है उनकी संख्या कितनी है और जिन नदियों में प्राय : बाढ़ आती है उनकी संख्या कितनी हैं ; और

(ग) क्या सरकार बाढ़ों तथा मिटटी के कटाव को रोकने के लिए कोई मास्टर प्लान तैयार करने पर विचार कर रही है यदि हां, तो उसका ब्यौरा क्या है ?

सिंचाई और विद्युत मंत्री (श्री बी० शंकरानन्द) : (क) राष्ट्रीय कृषि आयोग के मूल्यांकन के अनुसार जल से भूमि के अपक्षरण के कारण प्रभावित क्षेत्र 104.26 मिलियन हैक्टेयर है तथा राष्ट्रीय बाढ़ आयोग के अनुसार बाढ़ प्रवण क्षेत्र 40 मिलियन हैक्टेयर हैं ।

(ख) देश में मुख्य बाढ़ प्रवण नदियां ये हैं : गंगा तथा इसकी सहायक नदियां, ब्रह्मपुत्र तथा इसकी सहायक नदियां, बरक, नर्मदा, तापी, महानदी, तथा उड़ीसा की अन्य तटीय नदियां । अन्य नदियां में भी कभी-कभी बाढ़ें आई हैं ।

(ग) बाढ़ों की समस्या से निपटने के लिए मास्टर योजनाएं तैयार करने के वास्ते राज्य सरकारों से अनुरोध किया गया है । गंगा तथा ब्रह्मपुत्र के बेसिनों में बाढ़ों को